United Nations S/2002/552

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 May 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 14 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, on 8 May 2002, at 1740 hours, two Iraqi armed launches embarked on an act of piracy against an Iranian commercial launch at the entrance to the Arvand River (Shatt Al-Arab). Upon being asked for help, an Iranian naval patrol approached the Iranian launch and two unarmed Iranian patrols boarded it with a view to settling the matter peacefully. The Iraqi forces, seizing the opportunity, fired on them, killing one, First Naval Warrant Officer Abazar Gholami, and injuring the other, Second Naval Warrant Officer Jahangir Fatahi.

While strongly protesting against the above-mentioned act of hostility and stressing that such hostile acts create tension and jeopardize the safety and security of navigation in the region, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran expects the Government of the Republic of Iraq to understand the ongoing situation in the region and prevent a recurrence of such incidents in the future. It is obvious that the responsibility for the consequences of such acts, including compensation for the damage caused, falls to the Iraqi Government.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hadi **Nejad Hosseinian**
Ambassador

02-38900 (E) 200502

United Nations S/2002/553

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 May 2002
English
Original: French

Letter dated 17 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to my letter dated 16 May 2002 (S/2002/548), in which I informed you of the situation created by the clashes between the Rwandan Patriotic Army and troops of the Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie (RCD/Goma) on Tuesday, 14 May 2002, in Kisangani, capital of Orientale province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in order to draw the attention of the Security Council to the terrible events taking place in Kisangani.

According to international media and religious sources, Rwandan Patriotic Army reinforcements brought into Kisangani in a series of airlifts have undertaken the violent repression of civil society and religious groups, accused of advocating revolt when in fact they were preparing a peace symposium at the initiative of Monsignor Monsengwo, Archbishop of Kisangani. According to credible sources, troops led by Laurent Kunde, Commander of the Seventh Brigade, are massacring civilians; already, over 200 people are reported dead, their bodies dumped in the river. Two foreign Jesuits, a Belgian, Guy Verhaegen, and a Spaniard, Zabalo, have been beaten and mistreated. Access to the two Kisangani airports is still barred.

My Government has also learned from a number of human rights organizations in Orientale province that some 20 Congolese officers of RCD/Goma were arrested on Wednesday evening and summarily executed on Thursday by the Rwandan Patriotic Army reinforcements sent to Kisangani.

According to the same sources, the Rwandan Patriotic Army has also arrested and executed a number of police officers, all of them of Congolese nationality, in the course of these reprisals since the mutiny. It was also observed that on Thursday afternoon all the Congolese officers of RCD/Goma were disarmed and sent to Kigali.

To all appearances, Rwanda and its branch within RCD/Goma are cynically executing a plan of provocation and reprisals that was put in place in advance.

The atrocities committed by the Rwandan Patriotic Army in Kisangani are like those endured daily by Congolese families in Bukavu, Uvira and Kindu and the Sankuru area, where it is terrorizing those active in civil society.

In Kisangani, the press is being used to intimidate the public. According to the testimony of humanitarian workers and observers of the United Nations

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Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), the RCD/Goma authorities are threatening leaders of civil society by name in a message read on local radio and television.

My Government calls upon the Security Council to dispatch a commission of inquiry to Kisangani as a matter of urgency to determine the truth of the facts alleged against the Rwandan Patriotic Army.

If these facts are confirmed, my Government, which reminds the Security Council that these macabre acts by the Rwandan Patriotic Army are similar to those that lead the Council to adopt resolution 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000, will be entitled to demand that the Council take enforcement action against Rwanda, as provided for in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

My Government also notes that these very grave events are occurring as a result of Rwanda's refusal to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions demanding the demilitarization of the city of Kisangani. They also prove that, unlike Uganda, Rwanda never withdrew from Kisangani and its environs as required by Security Council resolution 1304 (2000). My Government feels that it is the responsibility of the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to secure the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Rwanda not just from Kisangani and its environs but from the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Lastly, to ensure that the Congolese people do not feel abandoned, terrorized and oppressed, the mandate of MONUC must be expanded to include their protection. It would be incomprehensible if the international community were to look on with indifference at the deliberate genocide of over 4 million Congolese and to persist in talking only about the security of Rwanda, the country that is at the root of all the evils that have beset the Great Lakes region for the past decade and more.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ileka **Atoki**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/554

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 May 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Organization of African Unity, I have the honour to request that the Security Council extend an invitation to Ambassador Amadou Kébé, Permanent Observer of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations, to address the Council under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council during its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Africa: Ad hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa".

(*Signed*) Jagdish **Koonjul**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

02-39410 (E) 220502

United Nations A/ES-10/174–S/2002/555

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
21 May 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 20 May 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israel, the occupying Power, is attempting to institutionalize the state of siege imposed on the main Palestinian cities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. It is attempting to maintain the prevention of the movement of persons and goods among those Palestinian cities and even to create several separate and isolated Palestinian areas. The occupying forces have actually begun to demand Palestinians and others to acquire special Israeli permits for the movement of persons and goods among those areas. This is an extremely dangerous development that further destroys the Palestinian national presence and whatever is left of the agreements between the Israeli government and the Palestinian Authority. This dangerous development comes, of course, in complete violation of relevant Security Council resolutions that require the reversal of the reoccupation of Palestinian cities as well as all actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in this regard.

Furthermore, the Israeli occupying forces continue with their bloody military campaign against the Palestinian people, including the commission of war crimes and Israeli terrorism, both State and settler terrorism. During the past few days, the occupying forces have continued killing Palestinians, practically on a daily basis, sent tanks and troops into populated Palestinian centres, and have continued with their wanton destruction and suffocating siege.

In follow-up to my previous 120 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 10 May 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-

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10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149, A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1160; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/186; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242; A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248; A/ES-10/156-S/2002/245; A/ES-10/157-S/2002/253, A/ES-10/158-S/2002/258; A/ES-10/159-S/2002/281; A/ES-10/160-S/2002/307; A/ES-10/161-S/2002/319; A/ES-10/162-S/2002/330; A/ES-10/163-S/2002/340; A/ES-10/164-S/2002/353; A/ES-10/165-S/2002/361; A/ES-10/166-S/2002/370; A/ES/10/167-S/2002/433; A/ES-10/168-S/2002/474; A/ES-10/169-S/2002/495 and A/ES-10/173-S/2002/536), I regret to inform you that, since my last letter to you, at least 11 Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces. This raises the total number of Palestinians killed by the occupying forces to 1,520 martyrs. The annex to the present letter contains the names of the martyrs that have thus far been identified, and the names of other Palestinians that have been killed will be conveyed once they are identified.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 20 May 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Friday, 10 May, through Saturday, 18 May 2002)

Friday, 10 May 2002

Ahmed Ismail Saleh

Saturday, 11 May 2002

Izzedine El-Helo (14 years old)

Sunday, 12 May 2002

1. Amjad Mohammed Al-Qotob
2. Fadi Saadi Eshhadeh
3. Salem Sami Al-Shaer (15 years old)

Tuesday, 14 May 2002

1. Khalid Ibrahim Abu Khayran
2. Ahmed Mohammed Zamaanah

Thursday, 16 May 2002

1. Muhsen Attiyah Jabr Al-Atrash (17 years old)
2. Fayza Abed Al-Jawad Abu Libdeh

Saturday, 18 May 2002

1. Ali Idreess Hamdan (18 years old)
2. Mahmoud Ali Zihaykeh

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* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,520.

United Nations S/2002/556

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 May 2002
English
Original: French

Letter dated 20 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Acting on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo concerning events in Kisangani.

This statement speaks for itself.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Atoki **Ileka**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 20 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo concerning the events in Kisangani

(16 May 2002)

I am not telling you anything you do not know: the inhabitants of the town of Kisangani were woken at 4 a.m. on Tuesday 14 May 2002 by the sound of heavy firing because of an uprising by forces of the seventh brigade of the Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie-Goma (RCD-Goma).

The mutineers who momentarily seized control of the local radio and television station, claimed that their goal was to get rid of the Rwandan invaders who are preventing RCD-Goma from participating in the national reconciliation process started in Sun City.

The Kigali Government retaliated by sending in reinforcements from Goma and from Rwanda. On 14 May alone, heavy transport planes made close to 10 round trips to bring in Rwandan troops and military equipment.

We have reports of massacres and damage done to the town of Kisangani by the Rwandan troops who receive their orders directly from Kigali.

According to reports from human rights non-governmental organizations and other generally well-informed sources, the results of 14 and 15 May 2002 are as follows:

- The retaliatory operation carried out by troops of the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) started in the commune of Mangobo in the afternoon of 14 May 2002 and continued during the day of 15 May 2002. The inhabitants of the areas of Walendu, Bangwandi, Luguara, Mambaza, Walengola, Lumbulumbu, Matete and other areas in the commune of Mangobo have been going through a real ordeal since this operation started. These troops go systematically to every house looking for young boys and girls who are hostile to their presence in Kisangani.
- During the day of 14 May 2002, a total of 13 Congolese were killed in the commune of Mangobo:
  - Walendu area: four people, all from the same family, were killed by about 10 Rwandan soldiers riding a vehicle stolen from SNEL, the electricity company, and the parents were forced to watch;
  - Walengola area: three people were killed;
  - Matete area: five people were killed;
- During the day of 15 May 2002: 27 people were killed, including a man, his wife and their five children.
- According to the same sources there have been a number of murders, rapes and cases of persons being disembowelled and thrown into the Tshopo river. Other bodies are alleged to have been taken to Rwanda so as to conceal the traces of what can only be described as massacres of civilians.

To this macabre report we must add the kidnappings, arbitrary arrests and instances of harassment, extortion, forced displacement and intimidation of members of civil society.

Without listing them all, in order to give you an idea of the gravity of the events in Kisangani we will present the following facts:

Arrests

The Rwandan troops proceeded to arrest a number of civilians and military personnel on 14 and 15 May 2002. The arrests were systematically targeted at young people whose average age was between 14 and 30, obviously in order to prevent them from rebelling against the Rwandan invaders.

Kidnappings

Father François Zabalo, a Spanish priest from the parish of Christ Roi in Mangobo, was beaten and then taken away in the afternoon of 14 May 2002 by Rwandan soldiers who accused him of having tried to

come to the assistance of a wounded member of his commune.

The second kidnapping was that of 80-year-old Father Guy Verhaegen of the Jesuit congregation. He was hit with a rifle butt and was taken to hospital shortly thereafter.

Harassment and extortion

The RPA soldiers searched every single house in Mangobo. The searches were accompanied by plundering and all kinds of harassment.

Vehicles and motorcycles belonging to individuals and to the churches were taken by Rwandan soldiers. That happened to vehicles belonging to the Bureau Diocesan des Oeuvres Medicales (BDOM).

Some of the young boys and girls from Mangobo who fled from the RPA soldiers took refuge on the campus of Kisangani University while others went into the bush. Many parents are without news of their children.

Intimidation of members of civil society and of the clergy

In a message broadcast repeatedly over the local radio and television, the RCD Governor of the province openly threatened members of civil society and the of the church, accusing them of too often reporting the atrocities committed against the population and the stand they have taken against the occupation. He even gave their names. They are:

- Dr. Abissa Bokanga, President of the civil society and delegate to the dialogue
- Laurent Ikenge
- Dismas Kitenge
- François Zoka, President of *Justice et Paix*
- Blaise, President of *Pax Christi* and *Paix International*
- Firmin Yangambi, Coordinator of *Kisangani pour la paix*
- Faustin Tohengao, provincial secretary of civil society

Not only have two Jesuit missionary priests (Fathers Zabalo and Guy Verhaegen) been arrested and roughed up, but other church workers have been threatened with arrest and may already have been arrested. They are, Father Zénon Sendeke, priest of Sacré-Coeur, Father Augustin, priest of Sacré-Coeur, Father Jean Pierre Badidike of *Justice et Libération* and Father Matthieu Libuwale.

There are persistent reports from human rights non-governmental organizations that 19 Congolese RCD officers were arrested and executed at around 10 p.m. on Wednesday 15 May on the other side of the right bank, beyond Tshopo bridge. The names given include Majors Nyembo, Pierrot, Buicha, Jacques Mwamba, Martin Ondekane and others.

The list of atrocities committed by the Rwandan Patriotic Army in recent days is long.

The Government of the Republic points out that the atrocities currently being committed in Kisangani by RPA against the civilian population are the same atrocities that are daily causing grief to Congolese families in Bukavu, Uvira, Kindu and Kalemie in the Sankuru area, where the Rwandan Army is systematically depopulating villages and towns and terrorizing members of civil society.

While understanding the upsurge in patriotism on the part of the population and Congolese soldiers who are living under Rwandan occupation and are exasperated by the refusal of Rwanda to allow the RCD Congolese to freely join in the Sun City framework agreement, the Government of the Republic reaffirms its intention to continue the process of peace and national reconciliation begun in Sun City in order to achieve the country's total reunification and reconstruction.

The Government of the Republic is therefore not involved at all in the current events and calls upon the international community and the entire nation as witnesses to denounce the destructive determination of Rwanda to break all resistance on the part of the population to the occupation and partition of the country, by attempting to terrorize civil society and the clergy.

Our population is tired of the war and occupation as well as the shameless plundering of its wealth while it languishes in poverty. They feel abandoned, extremely abandoned, terrorized and victimized. They do not understand why the mandate of MONUC has not been expanded to include the protection of the population. They do not understand why the entire

world has indifferently witnessed the genocide of more than 4 million Congolese and continues to speak only of the security of the aggressive neighbouring countries of the Congo as if the Democratic Republic of the Congo did not have the right to be protected also.

This injustice in the interpretation of the real problem at the root of this murderous war, which has been decimating our people for four years, very often undermines the search for lasting solutions for peace in central Africa.

Allow us to carry out a sacred duty by expressing our condolences to the families of the victims of the recent massacres by RPA of the population in Kisangani. The Government of the Republic assures the entire population of this martyred city of its solidarity and demands the halting of the atrocities committed against innocent civilians. The Government also wonders about the real intention of RCD-Goma to become involved in the process of peace and reunification of the country in view of the bloody events that have taken place in the last two days.

The Government wonders what dialogue can be begun now with a group that terrorizes the population that it is supposed to administer.

With regard to the events in Kisangani, it should be asked why this tragic situation has come about.

You will recall that just after the third armed confrontation between Rwandan and Ugandan troops in Kisangani, there were several massacres of the civilian population, serious and massive violations of human rights as well as the malicious destruction of basic infrastructures and public buildings, including the Cathedral of Kisangani. In the humanitarian area, these confrontations caused a massive exodus of the civilian population resulting in an unprecedented humanitarian disaster.

On the basis of these facts, the aggression has become quite clear, thus debunking the fallacious theory about an internal rebellion put forward at the time.

Traumatized by the evidence and the seriousness of the facts, which, moreover, were confirmed by various independent sources, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000, which demanded that Uganda and Rwanda, which had violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, withdraw all their forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo without further delay, in conformity with the timetable of the Ceasefire Agreement and the 8 April 2000 Kampala disengagement plan.

Furthermore, the Council also demanded that the Congolese armed opposition and other armed groups immediately and completely withdraw from Kisangani, and called on all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs. This decision concerns all armed groups, including RCD.

In its resolutions 1341 (2001) and 1355 (2001), the Security Council expressed its readiness to consider possible measures which could be imposed in accordance with its responsibilities and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, in case of failure by parties to comply fully with its relevant resolutions.

Quite recently, as the Congolese parties were meeting in Sun City within the framework of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, RCD attacked the town of Moliro in violation of the Lusaka Agreement, the Kampala plan, Harare sub-plans.

This incident induced the Government to bring the matter before both the Security Council and the Political Committee of the Lusaka Agreement.

In its resolution 1399 (2002), while demanding that RCD withdraw from Moliro and other towns that had been captured illegally, the Council did not fail to recall at the same time that Kisangani also had to be demilitarized.

The conclusions reached in the work of the Political Committee of the Lusaka Agreement of 20 March 2002 indicate that, in addition to the evacuation of Pweto, RCD-Goma and the RPA troops should carry out the demilitarization of Kisangani before 6 April 2002 in order to comply with the requirements of resolutions 1304 (2000) and 1399 (2002).

It should be pointed out that 6 April 2002 was the deadline that was to mark the end of the demilitarization operations and not their beginning.

At the close of the thirty-seventh regular summit of the OAU Conference of Heads of State and Government, held in Lusaka from 5 to 8 July 2001, the Pan-African organization in turn adopted resolution

CM/DEC.12 (LXXIV), which demanded that RCD demilitarize Kisangani and its environs without delay.

In parallel with the political démarche, in view of the seriousness of the facts as well as the irremediable harm caused to the population of Kisangani and the basic rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Government did not remain inactive and brought the matter before the International Court of Justice for an indication of urgent and provisional measures.

The Court, having acknowledged that the armed confrontation between the Rwandan and Ugandan forces in Kisangani was well-known, handed down order No. 116 of 1 July 2000, concerning the military activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (*Democratic Republic of the Congo* v. *Uganda*), which reaffirmed the obligations set forth in resolution 1304 (2000) concerning the city of Kisangani.

In his statement before the General Assembly on 30 October 2001, the President of the International Court of Justice stated that the provisional measures indicated as a matter of urgency by the Court for the purpose of safeguarding the rights of the parties were binding on them. And the same holds true concerning the Council itself, which, in its resolution 1341 (2001) and 1355 (2001) referred to above, upheld the use of measures with regard to the parties that would not fully respect that obligation.

Conclusions and expectations of the Congolese Government

In view of the obvious recalcitrance on the part of RCD-Goma and Rwanda to demilitarize Kisangani effectively, thus scorning the above-mentioned decisions by the Security Council, the Council has no other choice with regard to the use of coercive measures than to accede to the request made to it by the Democratic Republic of Congo. May the Council be able to support the efforts of MONUC to train the police and provide an additional number of police officers in Kisangani in order to make it possible to effectively deploy its forces.

The Government also demands that an international investigation be carried out in order to shed light on the successive massacres in Kisangani. It is a question here of its authority and its own credibility.

I could not conclude this statement without expressing, on behalf of the Government, its solidarity with regard to the population of the occupied towns in general and of Kisangani, in particular. The Government will continue to support all initiatives aimed at preserving the basic rights of the population of the occupied territories.

Léonard **She Okitundu**

United Nations S/2002/557

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 May 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 20 May 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit the "Address to the Nation" by Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, following his oath of office as President of the Republic of Sierra Leone for a second term (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Allieu I. **Kanu**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative

02-39347 (E) 220502

Annex to the letter dated 20 May 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Address by Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah following his oath of office as President of the Republic of Sierra Leone for a second term

Freetown, 19 May 2002

The people have spoken. They have made what I described two weeks ago as one of the most far-reaching decisions in the current history of Sierra Leone. They have chosen the men and women whom they would like not just to lead, but more importantly to serve this nation in the next five years. They did it the democratic way — freely, transparently and peacefully.

Let me therefore start by congratulating the entire electorate for successfully demonstrating to the rest of Africa and the world at large that Sierra Leone is indeed a democracy and that we are determined to resume our status as a model of peace, stability and democracy in the African continent.

I should also like to congratulate all the political parties and their candidates, especially those who ran for the highest offices in the land as Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. You should all be commended for a great effort.

In these elections that we all agreed were not a war but a friendly contest, there are no losers. As a matter of fact we should all consider ourselves winners. We are all winners because, irrespective of the results, we succeeded in making this one of the most violence-free electoral processes in Sierra Leone since independence. So to you my former contestants, be assured that there is a place for each and every one of you in the service of your country. I say this because the privilege of serving the people is not limited to a seat in Parliament, or occupancy of State House and The Lodge. You know, as I do, that there are other seats, offices and positions available in all sectors of our country from where we can each make a contribution to improving the lives of our fellow compatriots. There are also important and positive roles that each individual can play in helping us achieve that objective.

Those who care, and I have no doubt that we all do, need not be reminded that we have a lot of work to do in this country, and that no single political party, no single Government can do it alone. I would therefore like to appeal to you, whatever your party affiliation, whatever your party symbol, and whatever your ideology, to join me in building a new coalition for national development. It was our right and responsibility to vote. It is also our right and collective responsibility to work together in raising the standard of living and quality of life of all Sierra Leoneans. I trust that I can count on your cooperation.

To my fellow compatriots, I say be assured that I am aware of the heavy responsibility you have given me to serve you for another five years. By re-electing me you have made it clear that you acknowledge the great transformation that we are already experiencing, especially since the formal end of the disarmament and demobilization process. You have also made it clear that you have confidence in my

experience and ability to build on the gains we have made so far. For this I am sincerely grateful.

In this connection, I should emphasize that the election is a free choice, which should not bring retribution against anyone based on the choice he or she made. Therefore, no person, no occupational group, no chiefdom or district in the country should entertain any doubt as to the attention it will get from my Government vis-à-vis others in our country. All Sierra Leone is my constituency.

Six years ago my principal objective was centred on peace — the right of every Sierra Leonean to live in peace and security. I made a pledge to do everything in my power to seek an end to the rebel war and to bring peace to our country. We have already begun to reap the benefits of this transformation. But there are other priorities on the national agenda that we must tackle more vigorously.

Fellow Sierra Leoneans, my own principal objective on this second leg of our journey together is also centred on a basic human right — the right to food. So, today, with the new mandate you have given me, I should make another pledge. This time I pledge to work harder and with greater resolve to do everything in my power to ensure that within the next five years no Sierra Leonean should go to bed hungry. We must have the capacity to feed ourselves. We will therefore place proper emphasis on agriculture. This objective is consistent with my enduring commitment to the reduction of poverty in our society and the creation of jobs and other opportunities, particularly for our women and the youth, so that they can realize their full potential.

In the next few weeks I shall present, through your new representatives in Parliament, details of my strategy for achieving this objective.

Fellow Sierra Leoneans, we all acknowledge that corruption has over a long period been eating deep into the fabric of our society. This is why I requested the help of the Government of the United Kingdom to establish the Anti-Corruption Commission. This is also why the Right Honourable Mrs. Claire Short, Minister for International Development of the United Kingdom, was here a short while ago to encourage all Sierra Leoneans to cooperate in the fight against corruption. This fight against corruption will continue to be one of my major preoccupations and I will expect you to join me in this fight.

To our friends and partners in the international community the conduct of the elections should serve as an expression of our gratitude for their support in getting us through the process peacefully. I should like to assure them that the investments they have made in Sierra Leone will continue to yield similar positive results in the near future.

As members of the international community know, the people of Sierra Leone have already demonstrated their resilience under extremely difficult circumstances. For over ten years they struggled to rid themselves of the terror and scourge of a brutal rebellion. They stood firm against the tyranny of military juntas and military/rebel regimes. They fought valiantly for the restoration of democracy. In this regard, I am sure that the people of Sierra Leone have earned the admiration of the international community. They have convinced the world that Sierra Leone is worth all the support and cooperation the international community can muster to facilitate political stability, security and sustainable development in this country.

Finally, to my fellow Sierra Leoneans, let me remind ourselves that elections, important as they are, are not an end in themselves. Now that we have reaffirmed, through the ballot box, the principle that sovereignty belongs to the people, from whom Government derives all its powers, authority and legitimacy, we should all rededicate ourselves to putting service to the interests of the nation above self-interest.

As I assume the Presidency for a second time, it is appropriate for me to renew the solemn vow I made six years ago soon after taking the oath of office:

> "I vow to serve you to the best of my ability and strength, God being my helper. I promise never to sacrifice the interests of Sierra Leone or yours for any other interest or consideration, and I shall strive to ensure that all those who serve you under my direction shall do the same. And so today, and in the succeeding days, I say 'let honesty, unrelenting hard work, love and unity prevail among us'."

United Nations A/56/953–S/2002/558

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
20 May 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 19
Admission of new Members to the United Nations

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Application of the Democratic Republic of East Timor for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Democratic Republic of East Timor for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 20 May 2002 from the President and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor to the Secretary-General (see annex).

02-39113 (E) 200502

Annex

Letter dated 20 May 2002 from the President and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, and in compliance with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, we have the honour, on behalf of the Democratic Republic of East Timor, to formally submit the application of the Democratic Republic of East Timor for membership in the United Nations.

We would be grateful if you would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly for their consideration. We kindly request that the Democratic Republic of East Timor be admitted as a new member of the United Nations during the last week of September 2002, in the course of the fifty-seventh session of the Assembly.

As stated in the formal declaration attached to this application (see enclosure), the Democratic Republic of East Timor is willing to accept and carry out the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Mari **Alkatiri**
Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor

(*Signed*) Jose Alexandre Xanana **Gusmão**
President of the Democratic Republic of East Timor

Enclosure

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Democratic Republic of East Timor for membership in the United Nations, we have the honour, on behalf of the Democratic Republic of East Timor and in our capacities as the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister, to declare that the Democratic Republic of East Timor accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(*Signed*) Mari **Alkatiri**
Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of East Timor

(*Signed*) Jose Alexandre Xanana **Gusmão**
President of the Democratic Republic of East Timor

United Nations S/2002/559

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 May 2002
English
Original: French

Letter dated 20 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Acting upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to write to the members of the Security Council to reject outright the entire contents of the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo dated 16 May 2002 (S/2002/548).

In my letter of 11 April 2002 (S/2002/422), I pointed out to the Kinshasa authorities that the Security Council knows perfectly well that the Rwandan Patriotic Army has not been in Kisangani since the summer of 2000. The Kinshasa Government's accusations regarding what it alleges Rwanda did in Kisangani are therefore false and totally unfounded.

It so happens that the reality on the ground is that the Kinshasa Government is manipulating certain elements of the former Mobutist Zairian Armed Forces (ex-FAZ) which were integrated into the Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie (RCD/Goma), and is using them to sabotage RCD by acts of mutiny. Thus, ex-FAZ elements which were reintegrated into RCD/Goma have taken over the local radio station in Kisangani and have used it to call for the murder of Congolese Tutsi. It is the disastrous philosophy of genocide, of extermination of the other which continues to consume the region as it consumed Rwanda in the spring of 1994. Six Congolese Tutsi were killed as a result of these calls for murder. The Kinshasa Government, working hand-in-hand with those who planned and carried out the genocide and used the same method of inflammatory calls broadcast over the radio against the Tutsi in Rwanda, is seeking to continue the dirty work in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. That is what is going on in Kisangani, nothing else.

Clearly, these calls to murder are a cover for the Kinshasa Government's insidious attempts to systematically sabotage the Inter-Congolese Dialogue.

My Government requests that the Security Council tell the Kinshasa authorities to stop these delaying tactics, which are costing human lives, and to commit themselves with real determination to pursuing and concluding with dignity a totally inclusive political agreement with the other Congolese partners.

Concerning the immediate and unconditional withdrawal demanded by the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Rwandan Government wishes to remind the Kinshasa Government that the conditions for the withdrawal of foreign forces from the Democratic Republic of the Congo do indeed

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exist and were defined and ratified by the Lusaka Agreements to which the Democratic Republic of the Congo is a signatory. Therefore, to demand an unconditional withdrawal is to totally negate those Agreements.

Finally, my Government takes this opportunity to ask the Security Council to demand instead that the Democratic Republic of the Congo:

1. Negotiate an inclusive political agreement within the very precise framework of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue rather than in the context of the Sun City coup d'état against the Lusaka Agreements by Mr. Kabila and Mr. Bemba;

2. Expel from its territory the terrorists of the Armée pour la libération du Rwanda, an organization which is on the international list of terrorist organizations operating in Kinshasa and elsewhere in the territories under the control of the Kinshasa Government;

3. Disarm the former Rwandan Armed Forces (ex-FAR) and the Interahamwe militias, who planned and carried out the genocide and who are supported by the Government of President Joseph Kabila;

4. Submit to an embargo on the sale, delivery or transfer of weapons to the Kinshasa Government, which distributes them to the ex-FAR, the Interahamwe militia and all the other negative, genocidal forces that operate from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Anastase **Gasana**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/560

Security Council

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21 May 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 16 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 15 May 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. Appended to the Minister's letter is a table showing the violations of Iraq's international boundaries that were committed by United States and British warplanes flying across the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in the period from 6 April and 3 May 2002.

The Minister urges you to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full, to report these violations to the Security Council through you as soon as they occur and to specify the number and nationality of the warplanes that violate the demilitarized zone, given that such violations constitute State terrorism and wanton aggression against the people, sovereignty and territory of Iraq, as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations. He further asks for the Security Council to be alerted to its responsibility to halt this aggression and to hold its perpetrators accountable for it under international law.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

02-39232 (E) 210502 230502

Annex to the letter dated 16 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter dated 18 April 2002 (S/2002/472, annex), I should like to inform you that in the period from 6 April to 3 May 2002 United States and British warplanes flying from bases in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) committed 457 violations of our international boundaries. As shown in the table appended to this letter, the relevant Iraqi agencies have determined that the violations committed were as follows:

1. Armed aerial activity by the United States and the United Kingdom, violating our international boundaries from Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone, comprised 457 armed sorties in the Dhi Qar, Muthanna, Basrah, Maysan and Qadisiyah governorates.

2. Our technical systems identified the aircraft violating Iraq's airspace on a daily basis as American F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and F-18s and British Tornadoes.

3. An AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace provided support to all of the United States and British aircraft that carried out armed and hostile sorties, violating Iraq's airspace by way of the demilitarized zone.

4. Between 6 April and 3 May 2002, a total of five remotely piloted aircraft violated Iraq's airspace from United States and British bases in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and by way of the demilitarized zone.

All of the violations in question were committed by way of the demilitarized zone in which UNIKOM is stationed. One of UNIKOM's primary responsibilities is to monitor such hostile military operations and to report them and endeavour to halt them immediately.

UNIKOM has detected many of these violations, and in its report for the period 25 September 2001 to 20 March 2002 (S/2002/323) it notes 421 violations and states that some of the United States aircraft that committed them were F-18s and A-10s. The number of United States and British aircraft violating the demilitarized zone that is reported by UNIKOM is, however, much lower than the actual number of 935 reported by the Iraqi authorities concerned. We urge the United Nations Secretariat to provide UNIKOM with systems capable of detecting all of the violations so that it can notify the Security Council to take the necessary measures to halt these infringements forthwith. In another respect, even if UNIKOM did not have the systems needed to identify the type and nationality of these aircraft, the fact that they come from the direction of Kuwait confirms that they are those of the United States and the United Kingdom. Your report on UNIKOM for the period from 28 March to 4 September 2001 (S/2001/913) indicates as much, and paragraph 6 states that "[it should be noted] that the mission's inability to identify the States responsible for conducting such flights is in no way to be understood as condoning them". You also state in the report that the United States and the United Kingdom have acknowledged that they are continuing to enforce a no-flight zone in southern Iraq.

I accordingly urge you once more to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full, to report these violations to the Security Council through you as soon as they occur and to specify the number and type of United States and British warplanes that violate the demilitarized zone and commit aggression against Iraq, given that this constitutes State terrorism and wanton aggression against Iraq and against its people, its sovereignty and its territorial integrity, as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations. I also ask you to alert the Security Council to its responsibility to halt this aggression and ensure that its perpetrators are held fully accountable for it under international law.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Hostile aerial activity violating Iraq's international boundaries from Kuwait and by way of the demilitarized zone, 6 April-3 May 2002

Date	*From*	*Time*	*Type*	*Armed sorties*	*Altitude (metres)*	*Speed (km/h)*	*Areas overflown*
6 April-3 May	Kuwait	0730-1830	F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, drone	457, including 5 drones	8,000-11,000	240-780	Basrah, Busayyah, Salman, Artawi, Lasaf, Qurnah, Samawah, Ashbajah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah

United Nations S/2002/561

Security Council

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21 May 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 19 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our earlier letters to you concerning acts of piracy and provocation committed by the United States naval forces based in the Arabian Gulf against the wishes of the peoples of the region, I should like to inform you that such forces are continuing to engage in hostile action against vessels carrying civilian merchandise in Iraqi territorial waters and elsewhere. Intrusive United States naval patrols are intercepting these vessels and assaulting and questioning their crews. They sometimes detain vessels and crews for long periods of time, and they have in the past gone so far as to sink some of them. I present to you hereunder some examples of these practices.

1. On 15 December 2001 United States naval craft with armed soldiers on board and supported by helicopters attacked the tanker *Tulin*, which belongs to Iraqi individuals, near Mina' al-Bakr. They halted the tanker with its entire crew of 10 on board and made it drop anchor in the United States inspection zone. The crewmen were released in batches, the last of them on 15 March 2002, and were taken to Iraq on vessels heading for Umm Qasr after being held by the United States forces for periods of 50 to 60 days. On 2 February 2002 the United States forces took the vessel in tow from the inspection zone to Abu Dhabi, and on 25 March they took it under its own steam to ports in Pakistan and sold it at auction.

2. On 20 January 2002 an armed force claiming to be Australian assaulted the mechanical tender *Al-Abid*, which was loaded with flour, near buoy 5 in the Khawr Abd Allah waterway inside Iraqi territorial waters. They proceeded to search the tender, interrogate the master and assault the crew. The encroachment lasted for half an hour and then they left the tender.

3. On 23 January 2002 two United States rubber boats approached the entrance to the Shatt al-Arab channel accompanied by a United States military helicopter. The two boats manoeuvred in the Jumaylah area near the entrance to the Shatt al-Arab. The helicopter then headed towards buoy 5 at the entrance to the Khawr Abd Allah channel. After an hour the two boats and the helicopter withdrew towards the United States frigate on station in the waters of the Gulf.

The assaults by the United States on vessels carrying civilian merchandise in the Arabian Gulf and its sinking or sale of some such vessels are acts of aggression and terrorism that endanger the movement of civilian shipping in the Arabian Gulf. They are incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the international norms governing the safety of maritime

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navigation, and the United States of America bears full legal responsibility for them. Iraq affirms its right, in accordance with the principle of international responsibility, to seek compensation for the damage sustained by it or by its nationals as a result of the criminal acts being committed by United States forces against ships in the Arabian Gulf region.

We urge you to intervene in order to prevent acts of aggression and terrorism by the United States that are in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, public international law and international humanitarian law.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/562

Security Council

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21 May 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 21 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to the letter dated 16 May 2002 addressed to you by Yusuf Hassan Ibrahim, "Minister for Foreign Affairs" of the "Transitional National Government" of Somalia (S/2002/550).

Let me say from the outset that Ethiopia vehemently rejects the fabrications and the lies of an Ethiopian "invasion" of some parts of south-western Somalia. The irresponsible allegations are only a continuation of the usual diatribe of a small group who are not even in control of most of their country's capital, but who have made a habit of using Ethiopia as a scapegoat whenever they become desperate. Ethiopia will not grace their accusations with a reply to each of their lies. Suffice it to say that what happened in the Gedo region was a fight between a group heavily armed by the "TNG" and local supporters of the Somali Reconstruction and Restoration Council. There was no Ethiopian involvement whatsoever.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that Ethiopia has no problems with the vast majority of the people of Somalia. Ethiopia has been the only country which has consistently allowed Somali nationals to enter its territory unhindered. Hundreds of thousands still live in Ethiopia. We wish them well, as we have done for over the last 11 years. We want them to have a peaceful and stable country. This is in our interests and also of those of the Horn of Africa. The small group around the "TNG" want the old enmity between Ethiopia and Somalia to be resurrected. Their leaders were only last month berating Ethiopia as an "infidel" country against whom a "jihad" should be waged. In addition, months before this latest outburst, various elements of the "TNG" were busy trying to subvert the stable areas of Somalia. In addition, they have been busy amassing arms received by air and sea from certain known countries. The intention was to seize by force all the areas which hitherto have eluded their control. Notwithstanding this, north-west Somalia or Somaliland remains peaceful and stable. Puntland remains calm as well. Other parts of Somalia, except where the hands of the "TNG" are found, are also relatively tranquil. *All these areas, which constitute more than 98 per cent of Somalia, have no problems with Ethiopia, and vice versa.*

The difficulties of the "TNG" with Ethiopia arises for two main reasons. *Firstly*, we have been consistently insisting that the Somali national reconciliation process has to continue with a view to forming a broad-based and all-inclusive government. This was also the position adopted by the Intergovernmental Authority

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on Development at its meeting on 14 February 2002 in Nairobi. This means that those who did not take part in the Arta (Djibouti) Conference have to be on board. This has obviously become difficult for the "TNG" to accept. Thus, the attempt at blackmailing Ethiopia. It is in this light that the latest accusation in the United Nations by the "TNG" against Ethiopia should be viewed. Ethiopia simply cannot flatter the "TNG" by proclaiming that a legitimate and an all-inclusive government has already been established in Somalia. Ethiopia cannot be shamed into doing this through blackmail. *Secondly*, we have been pointing to elements allied to and within the "TNG" who are members of extremist groups whose influence and presence do not bode well for regional stability or the fight against terrorism.

In conclusion, the outburst by the "Foreign Minister" of the "TNG" is a desperate manifestation using the fiction of an Ethiopian "invasion" as scapegoat to announce its unwillingness to face the realities of the impending Somalia peace process in Nairobi, Kenya. Ethiopia will not be deterred by the unwise mutterings of the "TNG" and continues to positively support the Intergovernmental Authority on Development initiative under the leadership of Kenya. It is Ethiopia's hope that the "TNG" and those who support them abandon their illusion that peace in Somalia will be achieved outside the framework of a negotiated settlement in which all parties to the conflict take part. I would be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Abdulmejid **Hussein**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/56/954–S/2002/563

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Security Council

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21 May 2002

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 62
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 16 May 2002, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Umit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-39366 (E) 230502

Annex to the letter dated 17 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letters dated 17 April 2002 and 26 April 2002 (A/56/924-S/2002/440, A/56/934-S/2002/485) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which contain allegations of "violations of the airspace of the Republic" and "of the flight information region of Nicosia".

It will be recalled that similar allegations of so-called "airspace and FIR violations" were refuted in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 12 March 2002 (A/56/873-S/2002/272). I wish to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or any right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be underlined that allegations of so-called violations of the flight information region or violations of air-traffic regulations are void and groundless under international law. Every precaution is being taken for the safety of navigation of civil air traffic during the activities of Turkish State aircraft within international airspace, within which the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air-traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in my previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and illegitimate claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim by the Greek Cypriot side is divorced from the existing realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within their respective territories on the island.

In spite of the clear necessity to refrain from actions which exacerbate the lack of confidence between the two sides in Cyprus and thus reduce the chances of reconciliation, the Greek Cypriot administration is engaged in a massive military build-up in South Cyprus.

Within the framework of the "Joint Military Doctrine" signed between the Greek Cypriot administration and Greece, the annual joint military manoeuvres code-named "Toxotis 2002" were held in South Cyprus during early April. It was reported in the *Cyprus Weekly* of 5 April 2002 that eight F-16 fighter jets and a number of vessels belonging to the Greek air force and navy participated in these manoeuvres. The commander of the Greek Cypriot National Guard, General Florakis, was quoted by the Greek Cypriot daily *Politis* as saying that "all of the existing air and naval observation systems" had been deployed during the manoeuvres in line with the "Joint Military Doctrine".

In an interview aired by the Greek Cypriot television, as reported also by the Greek Cypriot press of 10 April 2002, the Greek Cypriot Defence Minister Mr. Hasikos referred to the "Joint Military Doctrine" and stated that certain changes within the Greek Cypriot National Guard were under way with a view to keeping in line with the restructuring of the Armed Forces of Greece. It was reported by the weekly *Kipros Semera* of 29 March 2002 that Greece will be supplying the Greek Cypriot National Guard Navy units with two destroyers.

Recent military purchases by the Greek Cypriot administration have also been reported in the Greek Cypriot press. It was reported in *Politis* of 1 May 2002 that the purchase of unmanned spy planes had been approved by the relevant authorities of the Greek Cypriot administration. *Filelefitheros* of 17 April 2002 reported that the process for the acquisition of six armoured transport helicopters had already begun. *Alithia* of 24 March 2002 further reported that the Greek Cypriot administration will be acquiring Russian-made M126 helicopters for military purposes. *Filelefitheros* of 3 May 2002 reported that the above helicopters were expected to arrive in South Cyprus during the summer of 2002.

Following recent press reports as to the status of the construction of a naval base at Zygi in South Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot Defence Ministry issued a statement confirming that the necessary works on land and in sea were continuing at the base site designed to meet the operational needs of the Greek Cypriot National Guard. This was also confirmed by Mr. Hasikos in an interview to the Greek Cypriot daily *Mahi* on 14 April 2002:

> "Recently there have been press reports that the construction of the naval base had been cancelled. Naturally we have refuted this false claim because the contractors were at the time working intensively in order to finish the job they had begun months ago. I hope that we will all be coming together for the inauguration of the base at the beginning of the coming year."

I would like to note that the military activities of the Greek Cypriot side are taking place at the time of the ongoing direct talks between the two States in Cyprus, on the basis of the agreement reached between President Denktaş and the Greek Cypriot leader Mr. Clerides on 4 December 2001 (S/2001/1162). Let us hope that the Greek Cypriot administration will refrain from taking any further action which would hamper the prospects of achieving progress through the current phase of the talks. At this crucial stage and in view of your current visit to the island to meet with the two leaders, it is all the more pertinent that the Greek Cypriot administration would cease all hostile and provocative activities and adopt a constructive stance which would facilitate progress towards a comprehensive settlement between the two States.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/56/955–S/2002/564

General Assembly
Security Council

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21 May 2002
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 42
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 21 May 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the following statements of Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty:

Statistical breakdown of Israeli violations committed between 1 and 12 May 2002;

Summary of Israeli aerial violations committed on 10, 11 and 12 May 2002.

The breaches of Lebanon's sovereignty that Israel commits on land, at sea and in the air are in violation of the Blue Line and of the provisions of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), and they pose a threat to stability and promote a climate of tension in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Houssam Asaad **Diab**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

02-39360 (E) 220502 220502

Annex to the letter dated 21 May 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statistical breakdown of Israeli violations committed between 1 and 12 May 2002

In the air				*At sea*	*On the ground*				
					Military attacks	*Field violations*	*Infringements*	*Total*	*Remarks*
Jet fighters	Reconnaissance aircraft	Helicopters	Total	Violations of territorial waters and launching of flares	Air raids and bombardment of military outposts and important centres	Artillery bombardments, shooting and placement of installations inside Lebanese territory	Threats and brandishing of weapons, earthmoving and placement of concertina wire inside Lebanese territory		
15	16	7	38	10	2	3	5	58	Total violations in previous month: 86
									Table does not include violations in the occupied Shab'a farmlands and the Kafr Shuba hills area, a zone of military operations

Summary of Israeli aerial violations committed on 10, 11 and 12 May 2002

Day and date	*Time*	*Incident*
Friday, 10 May 2002	0150	A reconnaissance aircraft belonging to the Israeli enemy entered Lebanese airspace over the sea off the Zahrani heading for Damur, circled between Damur and Sidon and left Lebanese airspace over the sea off Naqurah.
Saturday, 11 May 2002	1500-1815	Warplanes belonging to the Israeli enemy overflew the South and Beirut at very high altitudes and overflew Shikka 10 nautical miles offshore, and an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Western Bekaa as far as Baruk.
	1925-2330	Helicopters and a reconnaissance aircraft belonging to the Israeli enemy overflew the South and the occupied Shab`a farmlands at very high altitudes.
Sunday, 12 May 2002	1. 0700-0715	1. Two helicopters over the occupied Shab`a farmlands
	2. 1020-1230	2. Warplanes over the South, Mount Lebanon and the Western Bekaa
	3. 1410-1500	3. Warplanes over the South, the Bekaa, the North and Mount Lebanon
	4. 1930-2000	4. A reconnaissance aircraft over Jazzin
	5. 2100-2200	5. Warplanes over the South, and helicopters over Iqlim al-Tuffah, Jazzin and the occupied Shab`a farmlands (18 aircraft)
	6. 2135-2150	6. Warplanes over the Shuf and over the Shuf coast

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Letter dated 22 May 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I wish to refer to the presidential statement (S/PRST/2001/39) dated 19 December 2001, in which the Security Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for a period of six months. The Security Council requested the Panel to submit an interim report after three months and a final report at the end of its mandate.

I have the honour to transmit to you the interim report of the Panel submitted to me by the Chairman of the Panel. The report contains the Panel's independent assessment of the situation on the ground and its observations on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. I should be grateful if you could bring the report to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

02-38366 (E) 210502

Interim report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

I. Introduction

1. At the request of the Security Council, the Panel of Experts returned to Nairobi on 18 February 2002 to carry out a third round of fact-finding on the plundering of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the links between those activities and the continuation of the conflict.

2. Two Panels were earlier mandated by the Security Council (see S/PRST/2000/20 and S/PRST/2001/13) to investigate these same issues and submit reports. The Panel's first report to the Security Council was issued on 12 April 2001 (S/2001/357). The second Panel continued the investigations in order to provide an update, gather information on the countries and actors that had not been sufficiently covered in the report and respond to the reactions generated by the report. It submitted to the Security Council an addendum to the report, dated 13 November 2001 (S/2001/1072). In the addendum, the Panel examined the role in the illegal exploitation of Congolese resources not only of the seven countries directly engaged in the conflict but also of six African transit countries.

3. The Security Council, in a statement by its President dated 19 December 2001 (S/PRST/2001/39), requested the Secretary-General to renew the Panel's mandate for six months and asked the Panel to submit both an interim and a final report. The mandate, which has been enlarged, stipulates that the reports should include the following:

(a) An update of relevant data and analysis of further information from all relevant countries, in particular from those which thus far have not provided the Panel with the requested information;

(b) An evaluation of the possible actions that could be taken by the Council, including those recommended by the Panel in its report and the addendum thereto, in order to help bring to an end the plundering of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, taking into account the impact of such actions on the financing of the conflict and their potential impact on the humanitarian and economic situation in the country;

(c) Recommendations on specific actions that the international community, in support of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, might take, working through existing international organizations, mechanisms and United Nations bodies, to address the issues in the report and the addendum;

(d) Recommendations on possible steps that might be taken by transit countries as well as end-users to contribute to ending the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

4. The Council also stressed the importance of the Panel's "maintaining a high level of collaboration with all the Congolese players, governmental and non-governmental, throughout the national territory".

5. The current Panel is composed of:

Ambassador Mahmoud Kassem (Egypt), Chairman
Jim Freedman (Canada)
Mel Holt (United States of America)
Bruno Schiemsky (Belgium)
Moustapha Tall (Senegal).

6. The Panel has been assisted by a part-time technical adviser, Gilbert Barthe (Switzerland) and two political officers, as well as an administrator and a secretary. Certain administrative difficulties have hampered the Panel's work during this period. Some have been resolved, but the Panel continues to operate without one member and one part-time technical adviser. The Panel has nevertheless striven to fulfil its mandate to the best of its ability.

7. To guide its work, the Panel developed a plan of action, which was transmitted to the Security Council. The Panel decided during the first three months to focus on four aspects of its mandate, namely, an update of information; the role of transit and end-user countries; the humanitarian and economic impact of the exploitation activities and the armed conflict; and maintaining a high level of collaboration with all Congolese actors. Several of these elements are being carried out in preparation for evaluating which measures would be most effective in curbing the illegal exploitation. Fact-finding is being limited to diamonds,

gold, coltan, copper, cobalt, timber, wildlife reserves and fiscal resources. The relationship between the exploitation activities and arms trafficking and other organized criminal activities is also a part of the Panel's investigations.

II. Activities in Africa

8. The Panel visited three of the countries in the Great Lakes region that have been involved in the conflict and which have also served as transit points for certain natural resources: Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. The Panel visited the Democratic Republic of the Congo twice, as well as two African transit countries outside the region, the Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic. During those visits, the Panel met with high-level government authorities, technical officials, leading members of Congolese rebel groups, representatives of the diplomatic corps, MONUC, United Nations agencies, multilateral donors, non-governmental organizations and civil society associations. It also met with private commercial operators. Technical meetings were held with officials in each of the five transit countries visited to discuss Governments' responses to questions submitted by the Panel regarding transit trade in resources such as coltan, diamonds and gold.

Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi

9. As the mandate of the Judicial Commission of Inquiry established by the Government of Uganda was originally due to expire in March, the Panel scheduled its first visit in the region to Kampala. A working session was held with the Commission, headed by Justice David Porter. The Commission is also investigating the illegal exploitation of resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and specifically the involvement of the Government and other Ugandan parties. This was the third meeting between the Panel and the Porter Commission.

10. At the request of the Commission and government authorities, and with the encouragement of members of the international community, the Panel decided to transmit to the Commission three pieces of documentary evidence gathered in the course of its own investigations. This evidence, which the Panel feels is of considerable value, was presented to Justice Porter in mid-March. The Panel hopes that this gesture of cooperation will assist the Porter Commission in advancing its inquiry and formulating constructive recommendations for action by the Government of Uganda. The Commission's mandate has been extended to the end of May 2002.

11. During the Panel's visit to Kigali, Rwandan authorities continued to insist on the persistent and extensive nature of their security concerns as a result of the actions of Hutu armed opposition groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They emphasized that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo should address these concerns within the framework of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. They also expressed the view that the exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and trade in many of these commodities, which has traditionally existed across the two countries' borders, are secondary issues which cannot be properly resolved before progress is made on the fundamental political and security issues.

12. The Panel also visited Bujumbura. The relationship between the conflicts in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the possible repercussions for regional stability were one important aspect of the Panel's fact-finding during this visit.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Inter-Congolese dialogue

13. In accordance with its mandate and its plan of action, the Panel had intended to visit South Africa in order to meet with representatives of the various sectors participating in the inter-Congolese dialogue at Sun City. The Panel consulted with the office of the facilitator, the Government of South Africa and MONUC regarding the advisability and the timing of its proposed visit to South Africa to meet with the delegates at the inter-Congolese dialogue. On the advice of the facilitation team, which expressed the view that the Panel's presence might have a detrimental impact, the Panel decided not to visit South Africa before the end of the dialogue. As a result, the Panel has been obliged to seek out representatives of the sectors invited to the dialogue in different regions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. These efforts will continue under the second half of its mandate.

Kinshasa and the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo

14. The extension of the inter-Congolese dialogue for one week coincided with the Panel's visit to Kinshasa, making it difficult for the Panel to meet with leading members of various delegations. Despite these complications, the Panel was able to meet with some ranking government and civil society representatives, as well as a few opposition party and Mayi-Mayi group members during its visit.

15. Congolese actors and international observers communicated their views on developments at the inter-Congolese dialogue and the potential ramifications of decisions taken at Sun City. The Panel pursued its enquiries into different strategies, mechanisms and actors implicated in the exploitation of resources. Environmental and human rights issues relating to the exploitation activities and the conflict were an important focus of this visit. Part of the Panel's fact-finding also concerned reforms being undertaken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo that could contribute to curbing the exploitation. The Panel met twice with members of the Commission of National Experts, established by the Government in May 2001. The Panel submitted a series of questions to the Commission relating to various elements of its mandate.

16. Two Panel members visited the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, travelling for almost three weeks in Orientale Province and North and South Kivu. Panel members collected extensive information on the plight of civilian populations and the state of local economies in the eastern region as a consequence of the armed conflict and the economic exploitation. They also investigated the strategies and mechanisms for the exploitation of natural resources, appropriation of fiscal resources and control of trade by foreign armies and a variety of armed parties present in the region, with the collusion of private operators in some instances.

Republic of the Congo and Central African Republic

17. Part of the Panel's fact-finding visit in the Republic of the Congo focused on the illicit trade in diamonds originating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Authorities and some private operators emphasized the difficulties in controlling the transit trade entering from the Democratic Republic of the Congo via the Congo River. The Panel also visited Bangui. Transit trade in coffee as well as trafficking in diamonds and gold were among the issues raised in discussions with officials of the Central African Republic.

Briefing for the Security Council mission in South Africa

18. At the request of the head of the Security Council mission, Ambassador Jean-David Levitte, the Panel travelled to Pretoria to meet on 28 April with the mission to the Great Lakes region, which was intended to bolster support for peace initiatives in the region. During the closed-door meeting, the Panel briefed the Security Council mission about recent developments in the Great Lakes region and the recent findings of its fieldwork.

III. Activities outside Africa

Consultations in New York and Washington

19. Before resuming its work in the Great Lakes region, the Panel reconvened at United Nations Headquarters on 4 February. The Panel held consultations with the Permanent Representatives of 17 Member States, including members of the Security Council and countries involved in the conflict, who expressed their support for the Panel's work. The Panel met with United Nations Secretariat officials and representatives of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. In Washington, the Panel met with representatives of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. They discussed the types of assistance provided to countries involved in the conflict and the extent to which their respective institutions could contribute to curbing the illegal exploitation of the resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in those countries.

Belgium, France, Germany and the United Kingdom

20. **Secondary transit and end-user countries**. One of the methodologies being used in the Panel's investigations is an analysis of the commercial chains for specific commodities originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Panel has attempted to piece together these chains, from the extraction and production phases to the processing and end-use phases, including transport networks. This

approach was adopted in order not only to identify those involved in the commercialization of the commodities and where they are located, but also with a view to developing proposals for the most effective measures to curb the illicit trade. On the basis of a partial analysis of these chains, the Panel has been able to identify various countries which are not only end-users of the processed or refined commodities but are also key secondary transit points for primary commodities. Among them are several western European countries, which are the principal locations for some of the wholesale traders, assayers, trade associations and air transport companies dealing in commodities targeted by the Panel. The Panel visited the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany and France from 1 to 10 April. Meetings were held with officials from government ministries, representatives of Parliament, members of non-governmental organizations and commercial operators. Private operators in the coltan and diamond trade, as well as representatives of one trade association, expressed the view that they had gained a better understanding of the implications of the exploitation of the resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a result of meetings with the Panel.

IV. The donor community

21. Pursuing contacts it had initiated in Washington with donors, the Panel in the course of its enquiries in both Europe and Africa has sought to meet with both multilateral and bilateral donors, as well as international non-governmental organization donors. The Panel regards these contacts with the donor community as integral to its work. In Belgium, the Panel met with the European Commission's Development Directorate-General. These officials briefed the Panel on the various types of aid granted to countries in the Great Lakes region and their respective control and auditing mechanisms. The issues of the fungibility of European Community financial assistance and the monitoring of financial flows used for money-laundering were also discussed. It was agreed that the Panel and representatives of the Commission's delegations in the Great Lakes region would meet at the end of May in Kinshasa for further discussions on how international donor assistance might contribute, either indirectly or directly, to the continuation of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

22. In both Europe and Africa the Panel has detected a growing interest among donors in exploring ways in which aid policies may be used as effective vehicles for conveying the convictions of donor organizations, and perhaps for influencing the policies of these countries.

V. Transit trade

23. The Panel was mandated by the Security Council to submit recommendations on possible steps that could be taken by transit as well as end-user countries to contribute to curbing the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

24. In accordance with its plan of action, the Panel submitted a series of questions to 11 African transit countries. Some of those countries are directly involved in the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, namely, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The Panel also contacted other African countries it identifies as key transit routes for commodities from the Democratic Republic of the Congo: the Central African Republic, Kenya, Mozambique, the Republic of the Congo, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

25. Through its nine questions, the Panel enquired about relevant legislation, official investigations into the illicit flow of commodities, measures already taken to try to curb the flow, the effectiveness of those measures, other possible measures that could be enacted and those Governments' needs for additional assistance and expertise.

26. The Panel followed up with a number of on-site visits to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, the Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo, during which it met with representatives from various ministries and institutions in charge of different aspects of the transit trade. Written responses promised by some Governments are still pending. Consultations with other government officials for the purpose of gathering additional information will be necessary before the Panel can complete its analysis.

VI. Context and orientations of the Panel's work: resource exploitation, its links to the conflict and the humanitarian and economic crisis

Exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth and the links to the conflict

27. The Panel continues to pursue investigations into the different strategies used by both local and foreign actors in the exploitation of resources and the degree to which these different strategies contribute to the continuation of the conflict. The following are some of the trends and investigative leads that have guided and will continue to guide the Panel's work in the field.

28. On the basis of two months of fact-finding within and outside the region, the Panel's tentative assessment is that the illegal exploitation of Congolese resources is continuing, and that it is being consolidated in many areas. For example, despite the sharp decrease in coltan prices in 2001, coltan mining operations are continuing throughout the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. While several commercial operators based outside the Great Lakes region have stopped exporting coltan from the Democratic Republic of the Congo because the price decrease drastically reduced the profitability of this trade, operators linked to the parties involved in the conflict have continued to export a substantial volume of coltan. Another example of the continuing exploitation is an increase in licensing fees, taxes and customs levies, apparently to compensate for decreased revenues from the trade in coltan.

29. The Panel is gaining a more incisive understanding of the varying roles of foreign armies, foreign armed opposition groups, Congolese rebel groups and Mayi-Mayi groups[1] in the exploitation of resources and the armed conflict. Enquiries are also being focused on how the diverse types of conflict that exist among these armed parties, some of which seem to be intensifying while others appear to be diminishing, may be linked to control of resources, territory, fiscal revenues and trade in general. It appears that the scope, intensity and modalities of the activities related to the exploitation of resources are in some cases reflected in the highly commercialized power bases of certain military and political actors in the conflict. In the case of the foreign armies present in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Panel is investigating the direct, institutionalized involvement of some in the exploitation of resources and in exercising far-reaching control over local economies.

30. There are indications that criminal networks and activities are being imported into the Great Lakes region from other African countries and regions outside Africa. The Panel is looking into alleged criminal networks based outside Africa that may be using trade in certain resources from the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the purposes of money-laundering. The Panel is also following up on the activities of an organized crime network which has been involved in the extraction of Congolese resources, the transport of certain commodities out of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for export and the import of arms into the Great Lakes region. That network's operations are now the target of judicial investigations in at least one country. Another network, based in Africa, is purportedly financing one set of criminal activities through profits garnered from the smuggling of certain resources. Other networks may be connected to poaching and related smuggling activities. Additional investigations are being carried out into allegations linking the trafficking in the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to certain organizations inside and outside Africa. Those organizations have reportedly begun to use precious mineral resources for transactions instead of hard currencies, which are more and more easily traced by financial institutions and Governments. Some of these organized criminal activities may also aim at political destabilization.

31. The Panel is continuing to study the commercial chains for specific commodities. This study has permitted the Panel to gain more insight into various aspects of the commerce in these commodities and progressively verify certain patterns, for example:

(a) The well-established links between certain individual commercial operators and private companies and government officials and institutions;

[1] Mayi-Mayi groups are a distinctly Congolese phenomenon and should not be confused with the foreign armed groups explicitly mentioned in the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement. The term generally refers to community-based fighters who organize themselves to defend their local territory, including against foreign armies and their allies. However, the structure, military capability and political orientation of the many groups scattered throughout the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo that identify themselves as Mayi-Mayi vary widely.

(b) The varying degrees to which individuals, companies or entities and Governments are implicated in the trafficking in natural resources;

(c) Which segments of the commercial chains involve criminal networks;

(d) The importance of the use of military bases by different actors in the conflict for the evacuation of commodities to the initial export point;

(e) The lack of adequate controls in the civil aviation systems in different regions in Africa, resulting in part from outdated legal instruments and procedures, poor implementation of existing regulations and procedures and insufficient resources;

(f) A growing awareness among some commercial operators, who wish to conduct trade in a more transparent and ethical manner, that certificate of origin regimes should be established for commodities other than diamonds;

(g) How market factors are affecting the exploitation activities;

(h) How those involved in the illicit trade in Congolese resources are once more evolving their operations and tactics in an attempt to dissimulate their activities.

The Panel has learned that transit routes for commodities are again being altered and Congolese resources are apparently being relabelled during transit to disguise their origins. "Congolese" or foreign business partners are being used as a legitimizing facade, while commercial entities are being reconfigured so as to obscure links and activities. A greater emphasis is also being placed by different actors on controlling customs and tax revenues resulting from trade in general, specifically the trade in natural resources, as well as on the seizure of assets.

32. A substantial volume of certain resources continues to transit through countries bordering the Democratic Republic of the Congo, some by clandestine means and some openly under the guise of legitimate transit trade. The Panel is in the process of identifying which operators are involved in these commercial flows and determining whether they are connected to the main actors in the conflict.

33. The Panel is reviewing the impact on the exploitation of resources of a series of reforms being undertaken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. These include the implementation of a diamond certification scheme already concluded on a bilateral basis with the Diamond High Council in Belgium, the pending implementation of the new mining code and the drafting of a forestry code, the latter two activities being carried out with the support of the World Bank. During the remaining part of its mandate, the Panel will also evaluate the potential impact of the application of the resolution on the review of all commercial agreements and contracts signed during the conflict, adopted during the inter-Congolese dialogue at Sun City, and the establishment of an anti-corruption and ethics commission, one of the civic institutions created under the partial agreement on the democratic transition reached during the dialogue. In addition, the Panel is following the participation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the Kimberley Process, which is scheduled to finalize an international diamond certification scheme by late 2002.

34. The status and functioning of joint ventures in certain resource sectors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo also continue to be the focus of the Panel's fact-finding.

The current nature of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

35. In the Panel's view, direct confrontation among the principal adversaries that are parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement has all but disappeared. In a conventional sense, the armies of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its allies no longer militarily engage their enemies, the Congolese rebel forces and the foreign armies backing them. Overall, the main adversaries remain separated by the ceasefire line, which has de facto partitioned the country and has virtually eliminated direct encounters between the previously warring parties. The most notable exception to this was the ousting in March 2002 of Government troops (FAC) and Burundian rebel forces (FDD) from the village of Moliro in Katanga Province during an offensive by the RCD-Goma army, with support from RPA.[2]

[2] Moliro is a strategic point on the southernmost shores of Lake Tanganyika near the Zambian border. Despite the agreements worked out under the Kampala and Harare disengagement plans in 2000, it seemed that claims on Moliro as a new defensive position had never been properly resolved. The build-up of forces around this area over the course of several months infused preparations for the inter-Congolese dialogue with uncertainty and

36. On either side of the ceasefire line, foreign armies have consolidated their presence and the struggle over maintaining control of natural resources and territory has become a principal preoccupation. Conflict over the resources has a different complexion on either side of the ceasefire line. Foreign forces in the west, in concert with certain Congolese parties, have entrenched themselves and continue to pursue their economic interests in the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, while adopting a more discreet profile. Their activities may also include asserting a certain control over local economies. For example, while Zimbabwe has officially declared the withdrawal of a substantial number of troops over the past year and a half, the Panel has received reports that replacement troops are being brought into areas such as Kasai, where Zimbabwean parties have interests in diamond mining. In Government-controlled regions, there may not be open armed conflict among competitors for resources or political adversaries as in the eastern region. The Panel has, nevertheless, received reports of the continuing negative impact that the presence of foreign troops, in particular Zimbabwean forces, has had on civilian populations. These include grave human rights violations and abuses of authority.

37. In contrast to the relative calm along the ceasefire corridor and the quieter pursuit of the exploitation of resources in the west, the quest for natural resources in the east is characterized by armed violence of varying degrees of intensity among foreign armies, foreign armed groups, rebel armies and Mayi-Mayi groups. These conflicts incite others. Some of the conflicts are about dispersing opposition forces. Some are linked to rekindled ethnic tensions. Others are about large numbers of people bearing arms for survival purposes.

38. Over the past five months, fighting has re-erupted continuously throughout the east. The fighting has at times been heavy. The areas where the clashes have occurred are strung out across the entire length and breadth of the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, stretching from the centre of Orientale Province east to the areas bordering Uganda, throughout the Kivus and west and south into the Maniema and Katanga Provinces. Reports and testimony indicate that civilian populations have suffered greatly as a result, with casualties, forced displacements, increased food insecurity and malnutrition. A state of generalized insecurity reigns in many rural areas in the Orientale Province and the Kivus, as bands of youthful "soldiers" or free-floating militias attack, loot and burn villages and fields.

39. In the area of the north-eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo where two battalions of Ugandan troops are still stationed, violent armed conflicts have primarily been among the three Ugandan-backed Congolese rebel groups that dominate the northeast — MLC, its purported ally RCD-N and RCD-ML. Some of these rebel armies have been reinforced at times by highly fluid alliances with what have been described as Mayi-Mayi groups. In some cases, UPDF soldiers also intervened. Battles have been fought over control of Buta, Isiro, Watsa, Bafwasende and Bunia, all endowed in varying degrees with deposits of gold, diamonds, coltan or cassiterite as well as stands of timber. Butembo, a major import and distribution centre where the country's second largest customs post is located, was also attacked repeatedly. Control of precious resources and customs and tax revenues, all vital to the consolidation of the highly commercialized power bases of certain individuals and groups, have reportedly fuelled these battles. Over the course of three-and-half years of conflict, various armies have clashed over these economically strategic areas, trading control back and forth among them.

40. Well ensconced in four of the mineral-rich provinces of the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwandan-controlled forces, RCD-Goma and RPA, have been pushing northward in North Kivu in recent months and advancing north-west of Kisangani in Orientale Province in April, towards territories occupied by RCD-ML and MLC forces respectively. RPA forces recently occupied Kowe, an area in North Kivu where diamond deposits have been discovered. More or less simultaneously, additional forces were being deployed farther south in Katanga Province. Few of these troop movements reportedly resulted in any engagements of Rwandan Hutu armed groups.

41. Since February, RCD-Goma and the Rwandan army have come under pressure from intensifying attacks in the south. Offensives have multiplied against Rwandan-backed forces in South Kivu, Maniema and upper Katanga, regions rich in coltan, cassiterite, gold

tension. Following the attack, the Security Council adopted resolution 1399 (2002), demanding the immediate withdrawal of RCD-Goma troops from Moliro and Pweto in Katanga Province and for all parties to pull back to positions defined under the disengagement plans.

and diamonds. In these areas both RCD-Goma and RPA have a long-established presence and appear to be expanding their control of territory, assets, tax revenues and mineral wealth. These conflicts, some short-lived, but recurring, have mostly been initiated by different Mayi-Mayi groups, occasionally allied with ALIR II forces. The Panel recently received reports that various Mayi-Mayi groups have adopted a strategy of attacking the locations of mining activities controlled by RCD-Goma or RPA, in an effort to either wrest control of them or disrupt them and make them less profitable. The locations of a few recent battles led by Mayi-Mayi groups correspond with such tactics, such as fighting in South Kivu in Shabunda (gold and coltan as well as the location of an airport) and Kitutu near Kamituga (gold and cassiterite or coltan).

Humanitarian and economic situation: the toll of the exploitation and the conflict

42. The Panel has been compiling and reviewing reports on the economic, social and humanitarian impact of the conflict and the exploitation activities. It is applying this to orienting its fact-finding and developing its own analysis and conclusions.

43. The Panel's investigations are in part focusing on how different strategies for the exploitation of resources affect populations at the local level, according to conditions that are unique to each locality, and how this in turn shapes the specific humanitarian impact of both the conflict and the trade in resources, which also varies from locality to locality. There are some broad generalizations that can be made, particularly with regard to the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and this has been the primary focus of the Panel's work during the first half of its mandate.

44. In the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, population displacement, repeated outbreaks of violent armed conflict and generalized insecurity are common. One of the consequences is the destruction of crop and grazing fields in rural areas, halting food production and increasing pressure on existing food resources. This has resulted in mounting food insecurity. Humanitarian organizations, refused protection by armies or militias, find it difficult to gain access to these areas to provide assistance.

45. A variety of sources report that local populations, including children, are being conscripted and used as forced labour in the extraction of resources by some military forces in different regions. Other tactics, such as the destruction of the infrastructure for agricultural production, are allegedly employed by different armed parties in order to constrain local populations to participate in the extraction of resources.

46. In some areas, entire communities have been forcibly displaced by armed forces so that they can take control of resource-rich zones or the access roads for those zones. Military forces and militia have reportedly evicted local artisanal diggers in order to seize production or take control of informal mining sites. Other serious human rights violations, including killings, sexual assaults and abuse of power for economic gain, have been reported as directly linked to military forces' control of resource extraction sites or their presence in the vicinity of such sites.

47. Excessive taxes, revenue siphoning, seizure of local resources, forced requisitioning of assets and deepening control over general trade by foreign and local military, with or without the collusion of commercial operators, have paralysed local economies. As a result, very few commercial enterprises are still operational in many areas. Conditions in some towns, which have become more and more like enclaves, are increasingly similar to those that might result from an embargo.

48. Almost no revenues are allocated for public services such as utilities, health services and schools. Infrastructures and services are quasi-inexistent. The Panel has learned that few, if any, State administration employees are paid salaries. This appears also to be the case for members of local armies and police. With most workers unemployed or unpaid in urban areas, and food production plummeting in rural areas, malnutrition rates are rising to very high levels, especially in areas where economic exploitation is most intensive.

49. Large numbers of conflict-related deaths are adding to an even greater number of deaths from malnutrition and disease, resulting in extremely elevated mortality rates for all ages. Infants and children have been particularly affected. Mortality rates surveyed in conflict areas in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo are among the highest recorded in the world.

Environment: other consequences of the conflict and the exploitation activities

50. The Panel is updating its earlier investigations regarding the extent of the ecological destruction that the conflict has engendered. One focus of the Panel's enquiries concerns the situation within the national parks of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, particularly in terms of the illicit exploitation of wildlife, forest and other resources. The intensive and unsustainable mining and logging activities being conducted outside these protected wildlife reserves, in both the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and Government-controlled regions, also present real environmental dangers, which will require further investigation. In the course of its information gathering, the Panel was informed of the negative impact of the conflict, due to massive refugee movements, on the environments of neighbouring countries such as the Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic.

51. Five of the eight national parks established in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are located in the eastern region. This region features one of the highest mountain ranges in Africa and is renowned for its unique diversity of habitats and wildlife. Of the five wildlife reserves, many of which are home to rare endangered species, four have been designated as World Heritage sites by UNESCO — Virunga National Park, Kahuzi-Biega National Park, Garamba National Park and Okapi Wildlife Reserve. One of the reserves, Okapi, is also the traditional habitat of nomadic pygmy tribes.

52. The combination of the exploitation activities and ongoing conflict has effectively eliminated State administrative control over the parks and led to the militarization of many of them, for example, the Virunga, Kahuzi-Biega and Okapi reserves. These parks are strategically located along the eastern border, and are regularly used as crossing points by military forces to gain access to the interior of the eastern region. The increased presence of foreign military, local rebel forces and armed groups, some of which occupy areas within the parks on a quasi-permanent basis, has resulted in the development of highly organized and systematic exploitation activities at levels never before seen. These activities include poaching for ivory, game meat and rare species, logging, and mining for coltan, gold and diamonds. Exploitation activities reportedly involve a wide range of Congolese operators and armed groups. They are mostly carried out under the control of foreign military, however, often with their logistical support and under their protection. Much of the production or bounty is transported first to neighbouring countries, to be exported to third countries. Poaching activities and the massive military presence have given rise to arms trafficking within some parks. The reserves are also occasionally the sites of violent clashes between some of the armed parties. Armed conflict has exacted its toll in human lives in the parks. Over 50 park guards and other staff employed by the Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation[3] have been killed since 1996.

53. The impact of the conflict on the economies of nearby communities has also spurred local populations to relocate in increasing numbers to the parks, settling there to carry out more and more subsistence logging, fishing and poaching activities. There are additional reports that populations from neighbouring countries have moved to the parks. The natural migration patterns of many wildlife species have been significantly disrupted, contributing to long-term problems in terms of repopulating certain park areas or maintaining population balances within others.

VII. Observations

Recent strategies for profiteering and sustaining the conflict

54. Control over fiscal resources — licensing fees, export taxes, import duties and general state and community taxes — seems to be gaining increasing importance in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo for the rebel groups and the foreign armies. Some of the revenues are reportedly diverted to individuals or groups of individuals for their personal profit. Others are allegedly siphoned off for payments to foreign armies, either to maintain their support against rival groups or to finance continuing, extensive military operations. Recent periods have seen tax rates double or triple in certain areas and increasingly harsh penalties imposed when payment is not made. With many land routes impracticable and unsecured and river traffic having ceased, some areas have become increasingly isolated, making control of trade all the easier. The immediate impact of these strategies has been the further collapse of most local economies and

[3] The government body that oversees the wildlife reserves.

the deepening impoverishment of most Congolese families.

The inter-Congolese dialogue and the issue of the exploitation of resources

55. Regarding the general issue of the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the Panel was informed by a variety of sources that repeated attempts by civil society representatives at the inter-Congolese dialogue to open discussions on this subject were thwarted. It was interesting to note that there was a great reluctance on the part of at least the three major belligerent parties to discuss the issue. This raises the question whether those three parties, as well as others, are implicated in and benefit from the exploitation activities.

56. At the inter-Congolese dialogue, the Economic and Finance Committee adopted resolutions on setting up mechanisms for the review of all commercial agreements and contracts signed during the current conflict as well as evaluating the costs of both conflicts fought since 1996. The review and revision of all concessions and agreements was one of the Panel's previous recommendations, the issue of the cost of the war being the subject of the Panel's earlier fact-finding. Those resolutions reflected the views of most Congolese. However, certain Congolese officials expressed the view that only the concessions and agreements relating to the rebel-held eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo should be reviewed, in accordance with the new mining code. On the other hand, representatives of civil society organizations, the private sector and the political opposition were of the opinion that all the concessions and agreements signed, whether on the side of the allies or the rebel groups, should be reviewed or revised.

The humanitarian tragedy

57. The occupation of large portions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the armies of neighbouring States has caused considerable suffering among all segments of the population, affecting farmers, traders, businessmen, public servants, professionals, men and women of all ages, as well as children. Military support to the rebel movements and the use of national armies from neighbouring States to support the exploitation of resources have resulted in widespread conflict, indiscriminate arming of large portions of the population and considerable insecurity. A minimum of 15 per cent of the population of North and South Kivu has been displaced over the past 18 months as a result of the conflicts. The economies of many of the principal urban centres and surrounding areas have collapsed while rural economic activities have ceased altogether in many places. Food insecurity is rampant, unemployment may be as high as 80 to 90 per cent in many areas, reducing both rural and urban populations to extreme poverty. Acute malnutrition rates are alarmingly high. While mortality levels vary greatly from place to place depending on the extent of conflict and the availability of health services, overall they are among the highest in the world.

(*Signed*) Mahmoud **Kassem**, Chairman

(*Signed*) Jim **Freedman**

(*Signed*) Mel **Holt**

(*Signed*) Bruno **Schiemsky**

(*Signed*) Moustapha **Tall**

(*Signed*) Gilbert **Barthe**

Annex I

Countries visited and representatives of Governments and organizations interviewed

The Panel wishes to express its deep appreciation to the Government officials, diplomats, United Nations agencies, donor institutions, non-governmental organizations, civil society groups, journalists, commercial operators and others with whom it met and who have assisted in making possible the present report.

The Panel also wishes to extend special thanks to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and in particular to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Amos Namanga Ngongi. In addition, the Panel would like to thank the United Nations Office in Burundi and the UNDP offices in Bangui, Brazzaville, Bujumbura, Kampala, Kigali, Kinshasa and Yaounde for their assistance and support.

Belgium

Government officials

Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry on the Illegal Exploitation of the Natural Resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Inter-Ministerial Ad Hoc Working Group on the Illegal Exploitation of the Natural Resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

State representatives

European Union

Others

Tantalum Niobium International Study Center
SOGEM mineral trading company (division of Umicore)
Arslanian Frères
International Peace Information Service

Burundi

Government officials

Minister of Defence
Minister of Energy and Mines
Minister of Finance
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Department of Customs (Ministry of Finance)

State representatives

Embassy of Belgium
Embassy of France

International organizations

Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Burundi
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNDP
UNHCR
UNICEF
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Burundi

Others

ASYST mineral trading company
Affimet gold trading company
Comptoir minier des exploitations du Burundi (COMEBU)
HAMZA mineral trading company

Central African Republic

Government officials

Minister of Mines, Energy and Hydraulics
Minister of Trade and Industry
Ministry of Economy
Ministry of Equipment, Transport and Settlement
Ministry of Finance and Budget
Department of Customs

State representatives

Embassy of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Embassy of France
European Union

International organizations

Representative of the Secretary-General in the Central African Republic
ASECNA
UNHCR
UNDP

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Government officials

Minister of Defence
Minister of Land Affairs, Environment and Tourism
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs
Vice-Minister of Mines
Deputy Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces
Governor of the Central Bank
Centre d'évaluation, d'expertise et de certification des matières précieuses
Comité interministériel du Small Scale Mining (CISSCAM)
Régie des voies aériennes

State representatives

Ambassador of Belgium
Ambassador of Canada
Ambassador of Germany
Ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Embassy of Denmark
Embassy of France
Embassy of the United States of America
European Union

International organizations

Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECHO
GTZ
MONUC
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
UNDP
UNICEF
World Bank
World Food Programme

RCD-Goma

Vice-President
Department of Mines and Energy
Vice-Governor of Kisangani

RCD-ML

Second Vice-President
Minister of the Interior
Acting Chief of Staff for APC
Governor of Ituri Province
Mayor of Butembo

Others

Anglican Church
Ashanti Goldfield
Association africaine des droits de l'homme (ASADHO)
Banque internationale de commerce
Centre national d'appui au développement et à la participation populaire (CENADEP)
Church of Christ of the Congo
Conseil apostolique des laïques catholiques au Congo (CALCC)
Dara Forêt
Exploitation forestière, sciérie raffinage de la papaine (ENRA)

Fédération des entreprises du Congo (FEC — Kinshasa, Kisangani, Beni, Goma, Bukavu)
Groupe Lotus
Groupe musulman des droits de l'homme
Héritiers de la Justice
International Human Rights Law Group
International Rescue Committee
Mayi-Mayi representatives
Medecins sans Frontières (Belgium and France)
Mennonite Church
National Commission of Experts on the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
National Council of Development NGOs
Okimo
Parti démocrate et social chrétien (PDSC)
Peace and Justice Commissions
Pharmakina
Pole Institute
Programme d'appui aux femmes victimes des conflits et des catastrophes
Regional Committee of Development NGOs
SOCEBO
Société civile du Congo (SOCICO)
Société de renforcement de comunauté de base (SERACOB)
Société minière de Bakwanga (MIBA)
Solidarité
TOFEN-CONGO
TRAFCO freight company
UDPS (provincial committee of Goma)
UPDF Sector Commander in Bunia
UPDF Battalion Commander in Butembo
UPDF Colonel Peter Karim
Union des banques congolaises

France

Government officials

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Economy and Finance

Others

Air France Cargo

Germany

Government officials

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Others

Karl-Heinz Albers Mining and Minerals Processing
H. C. Starck

Kenya

Government officials

Kenya Revenue Authority

State representatives

Ambassador of Belgium
Ambassador of Rwanda
High Commissioner of Uganda
Belgian Ministry of Defence
Embassy of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
High Commissioner of the Republic of South Africa

International organizations

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region
World Customs Organization

Others

Chairman of the Association of Cargo Airliners
International Crisis Group
Kencargo
Martin Air
Oxfam
World Vision

Republic of the Congo

Government officials

Minister of Environment
Ministry of Transport
Department of Customs (Ministry of Finance)

State representatives

Embassy of Belgium
Embassy of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
European Union

International organizations

UNDP

Rwanda

Government officials

Special Envoy of the President for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi
Office of the President of Rwanda
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
Customs Commission

State representatives

Ambassador of Belgium
Ambassador of France
Ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ambassador of the United States of America
European Union

International organizations

MONUC
UNICEF
World Bank

Others

Adolphe Onusumba, President of RCD-Goma
SDV transportation company
Eagles Wings Resources
SOGERMI mineral trading company

Uganda

Government officials

First Deputy Prime Minister
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs
Minister of Defence
Chief of Staff of UPDF
Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
Bank of Uganda
Department of Geological Survey and Mines
Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Uganda Civil Aviation Authority
Uganda Coffee Development Authority
Uganda Revenue Authority

State representatives

Ambassador of Belgium
Ambassador of Denmark
Ambassador of France
High Commissioner of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ambassador of the United States of America
Head of the delegation of the European Union

International organizations

UNDP
UNICEF
World Bank

Others

Amnesty International
Judicial Commission of Inquiry
Uganda Debt Network

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Government officials

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

United States of America

State representatives

Permanent Representatives of Security Council members and other Member States

International organizations

International Monetary Fund
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
UNDP
Forum on Forests
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
World Bank

Others

Human Rights Watch

Annex II

Abbreviations

ALIR	Armée pour la libération du Rwanda (Army for the Liberation of Rwanda)
APC	Congolese Patriotic Army (of the RCD-ML rebel group)
ASECNA	Agence pour la sécurité de la navigation aérienne en Afrique et à Madagascar
coltan	columbo-tantalite
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
FAC	Forces armées congolaises
ex-FAR	former Forces armées rwandaises
FDD	Forces pour la défense de la démocratie
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Government agency for international cooperation)
MLC	Mouvement de libération congolais
MONUC	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Okimo	Office des Mines d'or de Kilo-Moto
RCD	Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie (Rally for Congolese Democracy)
RCD-Goma	Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie, based in Goma
RCD-ML	Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie — Mouvement de libération, initially based in Kisangani, now headquartered in Bunia
RCD-N	Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie-National
RPA	Rwandan Patriotic Army
SOCEBO	Société d'exploitation du bois
UDPS	Union pour la démocratie et le progrès social
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces

United Nations S/2002/566

Security Council

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Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of the Democratic Republic of East Timor for admission to membership in the United Nations

1. At the 4540th meeting on 22 May 2002, the Security Council had before it the application of the Democratic Republic of East Timor (S/2002/558) for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 105th meeting on 23 May 2002, the Committee considered the application of the Democratic Republic of East Timor and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that the Democratic Republic of East Timor should be admitted in the United Nations.

3. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The Security Council,*

"*Having examined* the application of the Democratic Republic of East Timor for admission to the United Nations (S/2002/558),

"*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Democratic Republic of East Timor be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

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